TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY BUN,

tagued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

## Light All Around.

By claiming his share in the Republicans restored and complex labor of tariff reforming, the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE has made a more solid contribution to national education than half a dozen professedly educational campaigns like that of 1898. After having then stubbornly and successfully defended the tariff schedules against the threatened remorselessness of the free traders, he joins in the problem of revision with no projudice born of recent opposition, nor with his convictions as to the issue just decided distorted or exaggerated by the gratification of victory. His political age is greater than that of the surprised Democratic or Repub-Hean commentators who think that he now talks from the Democratic side of the fence or that he should be read out of the Republican party. He was a rising member of the Republican party which built up the tariff during the war, and he proposes to lead the Republican party in its readjustment according to the more complicated but considerably altered situation of to-day.

When Mr. BLAIME began the canvass of 1889 neither he nor any intelligent politiclan, Democrat or Republican, imagined that because the nails were driven into the free trade coffin the tariff was fastened down with it, hopelessly immovable. The economic portion of that issue lay in GROVER CLEVE-LAND'S sensational free trade tract of 1887, and his "challenge of the protected industries to the death." The dulness of those who had undertaken to stake the fortunes of the Democratic party upon the question of its sole availability for dealing with the tariff was only consiled by the fatal lunacy that sought to establish the idea that tariff smashing was the Democracy's single and essential principle of existence. Brother BLAINE knows that whereas CLEVELAND tried to give the strings of readjustment a revolutionary yank, his exit from the White House by no means left them so tied up as not to be loosed by any statesman who might lay hold of them with the soberness of experience. Mr. BLAINE'S conception of Republican and Democratic polities is limited by no narrowed intelligence or factious crankiness. The privilege of manipulating the tariff is as open to Republicans as it is to Democrats, and as a protectionist and a Republican, Brother BLAINE undertakes to assert his rights.

With regard to himself, the most notice able effect of Mr. BLAINE's recent share in economic discussion has been the proof of how little his leadership or his understanding of his party is dependent upon any accidental and transitory question of the moment. But in thus exhibiting the broad possibilities of Republican doctrine for the special benefit of his partisan friends, he demonstrates in the most unmistakable light that outside of the innumerable minor conflicts between personal opinion, the only intelligible issue upon the tariff is between the protectionists and the free traders, or, in other words, between the protectionists and the crazy band of inflamed theorists who, in 1888, fastened GROVER CLEVELAND as a eandidate upon the but recently triumphant Democracy, and pulled it down.

## Mr. Blaine and the Farmers.

Mr. BLAINE has always been a favorite in the Northwest. From a Northwestern State comes the first response to his proposal for reciprocity with the American republics, 'We cordially approve," said the Minnesota Republicans last week, "of the policy recommended by Mr. BLAINE of such reciprocity treaties with the republics of South and Central America as will open closer commercial relations between North and South America." If the Minnesota farmers are to be kept in the Republican party, something more attractive than the McKinley bill will have to be offered to them. Mr. BLAINE has offered that something more attractive, and Minnesota is ready to accept it.

Last week the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois Congress district, a farming district, put the case of Mr. BLAINE and the farmers in a few words:

"We favor free sngar at this end of the line if we can see free wheat, free flour, free pork, and free machinery at the other end of the line."

Mr. BLAINE seems to have pleased the Western farmers, and just at present it is important for the Republicans to please the farmers, for they are showing a strong tendency to flock by themselves.

## Dr. Burtsell's Submission.

The Rev. Dr. BUBTSELL submits to the decision of Rome without a murmur of resistance, and retires from the parish of the Epiphany bidding his flock to render the same unquestioning obedience to the Church. "Always," he said to them in his farewell address last Sunday, "carry out and accept the Church's teachings and commands" as "the way of salvation." The greatest pain he could suffer, he told them, would come to him if any of his people, because of loyalty to him, should forget loyalty to the Church

Such humility in a priest of Dr. Bust-BELL's intellectual distinction is profoundly impressive. But obedience to his superiors is as obligatory in the officer as in the soldier, and the Church of Rome is an army of the faith in which subordination so complete is a prime necessity. Absolute obedience to authority and the unquestioning acceptance of dogma are essential to its existence. It can compel nobody's belief and reduce nobody to subjection against his free will, but it can and does mmand that whosoever comes within its fold shall submit to its discipline and bow to its decrees.

Hence there was no course for Dr. BURT-SELL to take except out-and-out rejection or humble submission; in view of the teachings of his lifetime there was only one consistent course, childlike obedience. He could not rebel without undergoing a complete change of convictions held and proclaimed during a long life. He could not resist and yet be a Roman Catholic as he had taught that a Roman Catholic should be. He would have blotted out his whole priestly record and blown to the winds the doctrines he had preached as essential to salvation.

But it is hard for a man of intellectual strength to turn over to any authority the supreme regulation of his opinions, and at this period harder than ever before. His reason asserts itself, his pride of intellect stands out in resistance. Hence it is that we find among the Presbyterians so general a disposition to throw off bondage to their ancient standards of faith. stead of remaining decile and obedient, they are critical. They will believe nothing

ceptions of right and justice. Even in the Episcopal Church the same contest between reason and dogma is going on, with Henen NEWTON in New York and Mr. MACQUEARY in Ohio as examples of the rebels. They will not submit their opinions to the Church's authority, but demand the right of thinking for themselves, and declare the impossibility of believing what their reason rejects as untrue.

Dr. BURTSELL proceeds differently. He subordinates his own will to the will of the Church from which he takes his faith and to which he has pledged his perfect obedience. So must reason always submit to faith, if faith is to exist. Faith will not bear the critical analysis of reason, for it is beyond proof. It must be accepted or rejected, and to even criticise it after the methods of science is infidelity. Back of faith lies the dogmatic authority of the Bible or the Church, to which there must be unquestioning obedience, or else faith is without a foundation. A man must be in one or the other of two camps-the camp of faith or the camp of intellect and infidelity-whether he be Protestant or Catholic.

Dr. BURTSELL will leave New York with the respect of the whole public as a man who has lived up to his teachings. Whether they believe with him or not, they will honor his consistency and his heroical submission to his fate.

### The South and the Force Bill.

The South, on the whole, is behaving magnificently about the Force bill. While the proposed measure of Federal interference is a blow aimed at Constitutional rights and individual liberty in every part of the land it is the South that would suffer most under the outrage. The infamy of the project first of all concerns the citizens of a region which already knows the meaning of bayonets at the polls, which has been plundered and oppressed by corrupt State Governments upheld by Federal power, and which has heard the tread of United States soldiers in the halls of its Legislatures.

Some of the most effective arguments against the Lodge bill were presented in reasonable and temperate language by Southern members of Congress, Republicans as well as Democrats. These Southern protests were not painted with the rhetoric of frenzy. There has been no more exhaustive, dispassionate, and convincing presentation of the Constitutional principles involved than that contained in the admirable speech of Gen. JOE WHEELER of Alabama, who rode for three years at the head of the dashing cavalry corps of the Confederacy's Western Army.

The proposition of the Atlanta Constitution to boycott the North in case the Longe bill becomes a law, does not represent Southern opinions in regard to the matter. The boycott idea was advanced with an excellent motive, but with poor judgment and insufficient consideration; and then it was apparently used for all that it was worth as a newspaper boom. It gets little support even in Atlanta, where the public meeting called for the purpose of proclaiming the boycott pigeonholed the lurid resolution prepared by the editor of the Constitution, and in its place adopted resolutions eminently distinguished by patriotic moderation and calm good sense.

The leading Southern newspapers, as a rule with few if any exceptions, reject the Constitution's idea as not suited to the occasion and unworthy of the South. The Augusta Chronicle, for example, the newspaper of that stanch Democrat, the Hon. PATRICK WALSH, has this to say concerning the boycott:

"We do not believe it can be effective. The North and South are drawn closer together every year by com-mercial ties. The old imaginary parallel of Mason and Dixon is harder to delineate. Where is the dead line to be drawn, and what cities are to be made the victims of this boycott? Take New York city, where most traf-fic for the South is arranged. New York is a Demoeratic town by 75,000 majority, and to-morrow, if a vote were taken. New York city would whelm this measure under a mountain of ballots. Shall we boycott New York because Philadelphia favors the Force bill! Or shall we boycott a business concern whose owners may be divided among both political parties? Where is this subtle distinction to begin, and where is it to end?

\* \* \* To institute a boycott now would be to deprive our Northern friends of the power of helping us, and to solidify the support of the Lopus bill into something

New Orienns Times-Democrat's discussion of the subject:

"While we believe that this mischievons law should he fought and besten, we cannot agree to the plan proposed by the Atlanta Constitution. Half the people of the North are with us in this matter. All the great commrecial and industrial centres protest against the obnoxious law; and the North itself will soon grow sick of it. Shall we injure our neighbors and friends of New York because of Rusp! Shall we quarrel with Democratic Boston because Longs is our enemy? Shall

we boycott our friends in order to hurt our enemies The boycott project was largely the sensation of a single newspaper, and it is already dead. But the popular indignation which found expression for a few days in that mistaken way still remains, and so does the determination to fight this great battle to the end. The behavior of the South has strengthened the hands of the Democratic members of Congress and of the Democratic press. The Democracy is united, and under the flag of a united Democracy the battle will be fought.

## The Argentine Revolution.

Consul BAKER said in his report from Buenos Ayres three years ago that the Argentine Republic had been trying " to do too much and go too fast." The present revolution is the final condemnation of the policy. For several years past all the different sorts of governmental machinery authorized to contract debts have been working at full pressure. The republic itself, the provinces of which it is composed, and the municipalities have been borrowing money in Europe to an extent that scarcely anything but the purse of FORTUNATUS could repay. At first all that was asked was obtained in London. Finally the British investors became scared. It seemed to them that the Argentine people were trying to discount their future for the next century. Then these South Americans, finding that British purses were closing. went to the Continent for money, and raised large loans in Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam. They borrowed until the European public

actually declined to lend. Here are some of the things they have been doing with all this money. They decided to open up their vast country, most of it very sparsely inhabited, by lines of railroad running in every direction. These lines have been built or are now building. Some of them run to or toward the Cordilleras for long distances through country that has not yet been settled at all. Then all sorts of other industrial enterprises have been encouraged. Scores of companies were organized in Europe. The amount of money which they asked from Europe was in round numbers \$550,000,000. They got, in fact, about \$500,000,000.

But this was not all by any means. The fever of speculation and expansion seized everybody. In addition to the enormous transactions abroad, many hundreds of companies were formed and millions of money put into them at home. It should be borne in mind that that runs counter to their intellectual con- tirely distinct from the obligations and to put him into bankruptcy unless he pays | copies of all meritorious demostic books.

schemes organized in Europe. The Buenos Avres Standard said in November last that since 1882 new companies had been organized in the republic itself with capital amounting in the aggregate to about \$600,-000,000. The European obligations are all payable in gold, but at home loans were raised on the basis of paper money, though It is stipulated that principal and interest, and also dividends, must be paid in gold.

But in addition to this colossal load of debt the craze for speculation found means of involving the country still deeper in the quicksands. The two great banks of the public, the National Mortgage Bank and the Hypothecate Bank of the Province of Buenos Ayres, issued bonds known as Cedulas. The banks did not loan money, but they loaned these bonds to owners of houses and lands, the bonds being secured by mortgages on the property, and the borrower selling the Cedulas for the best price he could get in the market. Here was a fine chance for all owners of realty to plunge into speculative enterprises, and they improved it so well that in eight years they piled up debts, secured by mortgages on their homes and other real estate, to about \$500,000,000.

What, then, are the obligations which these people, less than 4,000,000 in number, have assumed in the eight years since the beginning of 1882? The owners of real estate have burdened themselves with debts amounting to \$500,000,000; new companies have been floated at home with a total capital of \$600,-000,000; and money has been borrowed and companies floated in Europe to the amount of about \$500,000,000. In other words, the people of the young republic have in eight years assumed a financial load of over \$400 for every man, woman, and child in the land, and that in a country where most of the people are still poor.

The natural result of this enormous plethora of money followed. Since the days of the famous Mississippi scheme speculation has seldom been so perfectly uncontrollable. Everybody saw the chance to get rich in a hurry, and mortgaged himself up to the eyes to improve it. Commodities of all sorts soon brought great prices, and real estate advanced by leaps and bounds. The Buenos Avres Standard tells of a bit of ground in that city that was offered to the Government in 1887 for \$500,000. The Government declined to pay so high a price. A year later the land was marketed for \$1,000,000, and last summer it was purchased by the Government for \$5,000,000.

The two mortgage banks loaned all the Cedulas they could secure mortgages for, and the most extravagant financial legislation hastened the day of collapse. The inevitable storm which began brewing over three years ago, when President CELMAN, now a fugitive from his capital, was inaugurated, seems to have been foreseen by no body. CELMAN himself, in his inaugural address, thus congratulated the country:

"The new period now inaugurated has a brillian starting point, worthy of figuring in our most gloriou

But the shoe began to pinch terribly after a few years of paying interest in gold on this enormous debt. Then specie payments were suspended. This step may have been necessary to save the country from utter collapse, but it helped wonderfully to unsettle values, with the premium on gold running up and down the scale from ten to one hundred and forty per cent. The aggregate of business failures in the past twelve months has been enormous. The great financial houses all over Europe that have involved themselves so deeply have done their best to avert a catastrophe by maintaining the market. But every argument and resource originating in Europe or with the Argentine Government was futile to avert the panle that seized upon the country last winter.

The people, smothered in debts they have no present hope of paying, have cast about for a scapegoat, and pitched upon the Government as the source of all their troubles. The unpopularity of the CELMAN administration has been augmenting for some time. The wildest rumors concerning its character have been circulated, and among them the statement that President CELMAN has invested \$10,000,000 of the public funds for his own benefit abroad. Threats of a air for some time. Several days ago a number of prominent men were arrested for plotting a revolution, and the culmination of this stormy period has been reached in the present outbreak, which, according to the reports, has placed the capital in the hands of the insurgents, while the revolt is

spreading to the provinces. This is a brief statement of the causes that have led to the revolution in the Argentine Republic. No one can doubt the prosperous future of this greatest of the South American countries. It has enormous areas of fertile lands still unsettled. Immigration is nouring in by the hundreds of thousands, and it is blessed with all the resources needed to make a great and wealthy people. But the mistakes of the past eight years must be painfully rectified. and the people must regain confidence in themselves and in their country before all can go right again.

## The Torrey Bankruptcy Bill.

As to the wisdom of enacting a simple voluntary bankruptcy law, there can hardly be any question on the part of well-informed persons who have given the subject serious and careful consideration; but the expediency of establishing a system of involuntary bankruptcy is by no means so clear It is one thing to permit a hopelessly insolwent debtor to come into court, turn over all his property in good faith to his creditors, and thereupon have the privilege of beginning business anew, freed from the obligation of his old debts. It is a different thing to empower one of a man's creditors to put him into bankruptcy against his will and enforce a division of his property through the agency of the bankruptcy court.

In the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, which was assed by the House of Representatives on Thursday, provision is made for forcing debtors into bankruptcy upon proof that they have committed certain acts, such as suspending payment of commercial paper and not resuming for fifteen days; or neglecting to pay an open account for sixty days after a written demand for payment thereof; or dealing in options while insolvent; or concealing oneself to avoid the service of civil process; or departing or being absent with intent to defraud creditors. Under this bill, if it becomes a law, a creditor may do much more than merely sue his debtor to recover judgment for the amount of his own claim; he may throw his debtor into bankruptcy by charging him with any of these acts and sustaining the charge by proof, which need not be very strong, to judge from experience under former statutes of bankruptcy. The involuntary bankruptcy system which it is thus proposed to establish s really a drastle method of procedure for the collection of debts through the agency of the Federal courts, instead of the State tribunals. It will operate to the disadvantage of small traders and to the advantage of the great business houses in large cities. these home enterprises and debts are en- To threaten a dilatory debtor with a petition

up at once will be a very efficient form of dun; for the debtor will know that the mere filing of such a petition, however unfounded the charge, may mean his business ruin The facility for abuses of this sort afforded by an involuntary bankruptcy system, furnishes a strong argument against the Ton-

ney bill in its present form. The measure now goes to the Senate, where It should be shorn of its provisions for involuntary bankruptcy, if it is not rejected altogether.

In the light of the present stirring events a Buenos Ayres some paragraphs in the message of President CELMAN to the Argentine Congress in 1888 would seem to have been premature He remarked that revolutions were a thing of the past in the Argentine Republic, and contrasted the "bright and hopeful present" with the troublous days when "the most trivial local disturbances gave rise to bloody struggles" and the "very name of the nation was a synonyme for anarchy." In less than two years after this message was delivered the President is seen flooing up the river to escape insurgents of these later days. It remains to be seen whether these rebels are like the insurgents of earlier times whom CELMAN described as "unconquerable save by force or death.'

It is a good-natured and long-suffering pub lie that makes New York's suburban watering places populous and festive on Sundays and holidays generally during the summer season; but even a long-suffering community may turn one day. Meantime, why not reform the system of pens and funnels through which summer-day pleasure seekers are now driven like sheep to and from excusion trains and steamboats at nearly all the resorts round about this It seems hardly necessary that women and children should be pushed and crowded. and sometimes even trampled under foot, in a mad scramble to push all together through gateway hardly wide enough for a single man

From the attente Journal.

Washington, July 25.—No particular credit is given to the story that Livingston would antagonize Gen. Gordon The Governor has been measured by the Alliance yard in the parable, he came with a wedding garment, and no reason could be advanced for his defeat.

## Col. Vitas Returning.

se will become the Moses of the Hadger bourbons.

From the Chicago Daily News. Minwarker, July 23.—The most recent political re-ports do not give the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket either to George Washington Peck of Milwaukee or to George Wellington Pratt of Oshkosh The latest rumor is that Col Vilas has the call, and that

Enough to Go It Alone. From the Chicago Tribune. What with private subscriptions and the city's gift there will be fifteen millions for the Fair.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Faint-Saens's "Ascanio" has scored a great success ;

There are about half a million bicycles and tricycles turning in Great Britain.
Parisian daudies now wear pink, blue, or red shirts in the evening, with regular low cut evening waistcoats.

Slik from paper pulp is made smooth and brilliant, with about two-thirds the strength of ordinary slik and

about the same elasticity. A large mass of De Quincey's correspondence ha been lately found, throwing new light on his character and career, and generally to his credit. The arms of Italy have been altered on the national

seal and flags. The two small flags are left out and the collars of l'annonciad and several other orders are The International Association for the Suppression of lambling at Monte Carlo has scored one success by side movement upon the Casino of Tangiera. It has

M. Ritt has offered to spend half a million france in redscorating the Paris Opera House, on condition of bing made a director for seven years and an officer of the Legion of House.

The owner of a new tire, made of hollow spring steal

circular, oval, or square, thinks that it will su rubber tires for wagons or bicycles. It can be fixed on so that it can never come off.

The kingdom of Italy has a unique library in the

books of travel of its princes, each listian prince being bound to write a complete account of his foreign trav-els, even with such minute details as hotel bills. There are thirty five men in Suffolk still employed to making gun flints or "flint-knapping, " as they call to for the use of the remote savares who have at the long discarded fint guns and pistols of civiliza-

Among the large estates three advertised for sale to

Queensland may be considered. The first has an area of 454 square inites, of which the rent is \$1,600. The second has 646 square miles, and the third 553. The one most advantageously situated is " within 100 miles of In the district of Sheing Teh, Canton, there are various secret societies of young women bande! for cell-

popular uprising have been floating in the bacr, known for example as the "all Pure Sisterhood" or the "Never To Be Married Sisterbood" A man of one of them was on the verse of being compelled to break the rules of her acciety by marriage, and in order to prevent it the entire band, the girl included, went and drowned themselves.

A 5-year old child in West Camel is of the following imensions: Height & feet; weight, 117 pounds, cirnumference of abdomen, 42% inches; waist, 37% inches; chest, 37 inches; neck, 14 inches; head, 22% inches thigh, 28 inches, calf, 15% inches, arm, 11% inches; forearm, 10% inches, He is very healthy, eats all be can get, and is fairly intelligent. The parents are by no means corpulent, and their other children are of ordi-

For a year a draughtsman named Haren, aged 42, with his wife and six children, had lived in Paris it great difficulty. Finally they resolved to commit as cide and take the children with them. They sent the latter out to buy charcoal, and with the windows closed Hazen lighted the stove and the whole family lay down on the floor to die, the mother clasping the younges child in her arms. They were found two days after-ward all dead but the mother. Upon her recovery she aid that when asphyriation began the eldest daughter began to cry, but lest she should excite the neighbors her father threw himself over her face, and they were

The hog claims even the historically polite France for his ewn. At a discussion by the Town Council of Havre upon the regulations for city car lines one mem-ber complained that in these days men siting in a car never thought of giving their places to wamen, seen hough the latter might have to stand outside on the platforms in the rain. He moved the adoption of by law empowering conductors to compel men seated in the interior to surrender their places to women outside. Several other Conneillors gallantly supported the motion, but the majority concluded that the temper of the age would not permit any such social revolution.
The episode has excited considerable attention in Paris. there there is general mourning over the decadence of French manners.

M. Got, the dozen of the French Theatre, sheds some original light upon his profession. He says: "You ask me if a comedian requires intellect in order to succeed. None whatever. I would go even further, and say that the less intellect he has the better he will get on, actors without intellect—and heaven knows there are plenty of them—rush forward without fear, full of selfreliance, while if they were intellectual they would be continually afraid that their interpretation of such and such a character was wrong, and, fearful of having made a mistake would lose their confidence. Epeak ing broadly, therefore, it is best that the actor should not be possessed of a great intellect. Many artists are in exactly the same position. For my own part I know many sculptors and painters of real talent who outside

their own line are as foolish as grees." An international congress of bibliophiles, printers, publishers and booksellers will be held in Antwerp on next Aug. 7. M. and R. The date of the opening of the congress was selected so as to agree in time with the 376th anniversary of the birthday of Christopher Plantin, the famous printer and the founder of the Oscina Plantiniana or the Plantin Moretus unusum of modern Antwerp. Conference du Livre is the diplomatic name under which the congress has been auminomed. The work of the congress will be done in three sections. first for the pure bibliophiles and second for the practical men. The first section will discuss mostly technical matters, the size and binding of books, the ar rangement of the contents, the numbering of pages, the illustrations, and the trie. This section will also sudeaver to active all questions on a basis of interinctional agreement, and to take measures to clevate the art of bookbinding to its old-lime rank. The second section of the congress will consider the transpor-tation of books and the book trade proper. The third section will be occupied with the question How may the great libraries of all nations be enabled to secure copies of the vast number of books which are being published annually T. The problem was suggested by German librarians, who are put to their wise ends to heep account of the "bugs overproduction" of all sorts of literature in their own country. It is expented that the third section will recommend that the Govern ment of every civilized country shall appoint a coun mission to cooperate with like commissions in all other civilized/countries in securing for its libraries all foreign works of value, and in furnishing to foreign libraries

HEAFY GUNS FOR COAST DEFENCE. The Bispute in Congress Over the Method of Providing Them

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The prelonged deadlock of the Senate and the House over the Fortifications bill has been discreditable, but a failure to make any appropriation at all in consequence of this deadlock would be disgraceful. The House several months ago passed a very moderate bill, containing cer-tainly less liberal provisions for guns and forts than the defenceless condition of our harbors would have justified. One of its proposals was to build a new wing at the Watervilet Arsenal, and to furnish that factory with machinery and tools neeted for the construction of 12-inch guns. The Senate struck out the entire item of \$248,743 for the additional wing, and also items amounting to \$780,-000 for machinery and fixtures, making a partial offset for the latter, however, with an appropriation of \$285,000. It also made sundry provisions for encouraging the manufacture of heavy ordnance by private builders. To these changes the House refused to consent. The War Department, whose views were more nearly represented in the House bill, made no objection to a liberal allowance for the manufacture of guns by contract, but strongly disapproved of the attempt to prevent the enargement of the gun shop at West Troy.

As a consequence, the Fifty-first Congress finds itself reviving the old controversy between the manufacture of heavy guns by the Government and their manufacture by private works, which during the last dozen years has so often checked and postponed the work of so often enecked and postponed the work of coast defence. During the debate in the Senate the opponents of the Government gun factory were redufered by those members who were for continuing the old do-nothing policy, some of them wanting to rely on the virtues of arbitration and the approach of the millennium, while others were for trusting to our ability to invade Canada, thereby assuming that England is the only power in the world to guard against.

invalue Canada, thereby assuming that England is the only power in the world to guard agains.

As to the controversy between Government and private manufacture, years of investigation and the experience of foreign nations should have sufficiently settled that point, at least for the purposes of the present bill. There have been in general four modes of manufacture practised by leading nations. One is that of depending solely upon Government works. An example of this sort was furnished by France before her war with Germany, and she has now wisely abandoned? The leading defects of such a system are that Government officers form a close corporation, obstinately carrying out their own ideas, while the inventive genius and the resources of private citizens are not utilized. A similar moral could be grawn from English experience at Woolwich. A second plan is that of a partnership between the Government first paying exorbitant prices for its share of the business, and finally being compelled to buy up the stock of the private company and carry on the works itself. England had a similar experience, getting out of it, however, in rather a different way. The third plan is that of depending on private works only as Germany depends on Krupp's famous factory at Essen. This is better than the other two plans, yet the Government is subjected to the caprice and convenience of the contractor, who may, for example, accept and pay a delay penalty, if it becomes for his interest to postpone the Government work, in order to sell guns to other countries. Besides, a single American Krupp would not be exactly what is wanted.

The fourth way, which is now practiced by France, emilows both the Government limits itself to finishing and assembling the roughly turned forgings. This is despendent to main the order to sell guns to other countries. Besides, a single American Krupp would not be exactly what is wanted.

The fourth way, which is now practiced by France, emilows both the Government limits itself to finishing and assembling the ro

inishing and assembling the roughly turned forgings. This method was adopted in the main by our Government several years ago, supplemented by standing offers for privately made guns. To it is due the fact that we have a medern fleet to-day, sulendidly provided with batterles of high-power ordnance. Nevertheless, after this system had been definitely adopted for the navy and tested in experience, appropriations being made which enabled Secretary Whitney to give large contracts to the Bethehem works for the steel for neavy guns and also to found a great naval inishing factory at Washington, its extension to the army was bitterly opposed. Why the same method which was welcomed in making guns for our ahips should not also be suitable for the guns of our forts, it is impossible to imagine. Let for several years this opposition was successful, through a coalition of those who opposed spending any money for coast defences with others who wanted the army gun factory established somewhere else than at the Watervilet Arsenal, West Troy, where the Board of Experis reported that it ought to be. To these were joined those who wanted no guns made except through private contract.

At last, however, the imperious demand of the people, following the famous letter of Samuel J. Tilden to Speaker Carilsis of Dec. 1, 1885, forced Congress to not Watervilet was parily flitted up for a heavy gun factory, it having already finished gins of moderate calibres. At the same time most liberal provisions were made for buying both single specimens and large numbers of guns and mortars from private manufacturers on their passing the Government test.

Tet after this long controversy had thus at last heaven the supplied to the people of the people were made for buying both single specimens and large numbers of guns and mortars from private manufacturers on their passing the Government test.

eriment test.

Ict after this long controversy had thus at last been fully settled on a mest rational basis, we see it revived. What is most extruordinary, whereas for years it was the House that resisted fitting up the Government factory, the Senate then urging it we now see the latter body, after having at last obtained a concession of its own rolley, turning about and doing its utmost to limit and hamper that policy.

There is one sensible way to settle this dispute. Let the full provisions be made both for the Watervillet gun factory and for the management of private works. Even should both do their utmost, the twentieth century would be here long before the absolute and urgent needs of our harbors could be supplied. If this Fortifications bill carried double its present amount it would still full far short of the public necessities. The spectacle is monetrous of the Fifty-first congress adding at one stroke from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year to an already enormous expenditure for pensions, and then hagging over disputed items that aggregate less than one million for the country's defence.

# THE NEW GAS GUN.

Trini of the Marvellous Rife Invented by From the London Dally News.

Promite London Daily News.

At the headquarters of the London Scottish Rifles yesterday afternoon some interesting experiments were conducted with M. Paul Giffard's appliance for the employment of liquefied gas as an exclusive—or, to be more strictly necurate, one should say as a means of propelling projecties—in place of gampowder, M. Faul Giffard's scientific reputation as inventor of the pneumatic tube, and of the "Giffard Injector," so largely used in connection with steam power, stands so high that any inventor to, which his name was attached would be worthy of attentive consideration.

The weapon now introduced by him, however, is something more than an ingenious appliance; it is a discovery which not only promises to revolutionize the gunmakers' art, but is applicable also to many other nurouses as a motive power. Those who are interested in the Giffard gun claim that it is the military weapon of the future. The idea of using liquefied carbonic acid gas as a propulsive power is not new, but M. Giffard is the first who has turned it to practical account.

The gas gun is a model of simplicity, so far as one can judge without examination of the discharging mechanism, in which much of the ment of M. Giffard's invention lies. A small cylinder, called a cartouche, le attached to the harrel of a rifle or smooth-bore gun. This cylinder contains fiquefied gas enough to discharging mechanism in which much of the morit of M. Giffard's invention lies. A small cylinder, called a carfouche, le attached to the harrel to kill at 600 yards. There is no other explosive. The pellet is simply dropped into an aperture of the barrel, which is hermatically closed by pressing a small lever, and the loading is complete. When the trigger is pressed a small quantity of liquefied gas becomes released and expands in the brocen chamber. There is no louder report than the drawing of a champagne corr makes, no smoke, and no fouling of the barrel. In all these respects M. Ciffard's gas gun seems to fulfil the requirements of an ideal we

From the Ft James's Superte. The charge of liquid liberated for each round The charge of liquid iberated for each round is regulated by a miled screw and onch charge, as liberated, is contained in a special chamber, from which it is released by the pulling of a trigger. The built is dropped separately into an orline in the breech-lock. In the rifles shown the builtets were round, but clongated builets can be used. When the guns were discharged a rush of vapor was seen is suing from the muzzles. But it instantly faded away, and the builtets flow with strict precision to the targets. Barrels which had been respectedly discharged in the past two months were shown to have suffered no corrosion. The pressure of the gas and fluid in the above magnificate was 500 pounds on the square inch, and azines was 500 pounds on the square inch, and this pressure is maintained up to the last drop of fluid. The preparation of the linuefied gas involves no mechanical power; but the needful pressure is got entirely by the chemical ma-nipulation of ordinary substances, such as carbonate of soda.

SHALL WE MAKE A THIEF OF HIM? Brady Could Get Food and Medical Attend ance in Prison Any Way.

A gray-haired man limped into THE SUN office yesterday and said:

"I am Patrick E. Brady, who was pardoned last fall after baving spent thir:y-one years in Dannemora and Auburn prisons, and I want work. My real name is not Brady, I took that name to save my family from disgrace. I was born in Ireland. In 1854 I ran away from home and shipped for America as a cabin boy. It was during the Crimean war, and I was in the English navy on a ship commanded by my uncle. I swam ashore to see a fight and he ordered me flogged. When we reached Portsmouth I deserted. I worked my way to America and went to Albany, where I got into bad company, committed a burglary, and was sentenced in 1853 to three and a half years in Cinton prison. I had only eleven mental more to serve when I was persuaded by James Sewell, an old offender, to enter a scheme to escape. I was only 17 years old. Sewell led the party of ten, and killed a guard on his way out with a boit only four inches long. None of us knew it, however. Three of the men in the escape lost their nerves and stayed behind. We were all recaptured on the third day and brought back, and them for the first time we heard of the keeper's death. We were then marched to a dungson and chained to a stone floor until court convened at Plattsburgh, when three of us, myself included, were found guilty of murder in the first degree. We were sentenced to be confined in Cinton prison for one year and were then to be langed. But the law was unconstitutional, and at the expiration of that time the sentence wasn't enforced. For ten years I remained under the sentence of death, expecting to have the death warrant read to me every day. Then Gov, Hoffman commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. The only evidence against us was given by the three convicts who remained behind. I was convicted as accessory before the fact. For filteen years, however, there have been three affiliavits on file in the Governor's office from Sewell, the man who committed the crime, and three from officers of the prison designing that I had nothing whatever to do with it.

In 1883 I made application to be transforred to Auburn, and in this way my case not into the papers, and was brought to the notice of a friend of mine, H. O. Wills, who was formerly a convict himself, but who is now carrying on evangelical work in Detroit. He took up my case and came to Albany to see Gov. Hill, Through his efforts and toose of mouth I deserted. I worked my way to Americs and went to Albany, where I got into bad

formerly a convict himself, but who is now carrying on evangelical work in Detroit. He took up my case and came to Albany to see Gov. Hill. Through his efforts and those of Don M. Dickinson, the ex-Postmastor-General; Smith M. Weed of Plattsburgh, and E. Murphy. Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. I was pardoned on Sept. 4, 1859. Wills took me to Detroit, where he kept me all winter. Through his efforts and my own I raised \$190 to go to Europe to see if any of my family was alive. Het here on April 8 of this year. I found father, mother, and two of my five sisters dead. One of my sisters had married well, and lived in Paris.

"I have some property which an uncle left me years ago, which brings in an annual revenue of about \$75,000. Father was my guardian. When he died my brother-in-law got the property, as every one thought I was dead.

property, as every one thought I was dead both he and my sister, who was born after my lioth he and my sister, who was born after my disappearance from home, now disswa me. In fact they joint know me. But my older sister in Paris recognizes and acknowledges me clandestinely. She is keeping my existence from her husband, however, until I can get on my feet. She gave me 17, all the pin money she had, to return to America and trace up my career, with a view to get evidence with which to carry on a suit to regain from my brother-in-law what rightfully belongs to me. I lauded in New York with 10 cents in my pocket.

"That very day my left foot, which had bothered me live or six years ago with chronic nicer on the ins'ed, gave out again. I went to Miss Linda Gilbert, the philanthropist and ex-convicts friend, and she took me to the Presbyterian Hospital. They promised to admit me, but when Miss Gilbert had gone they refused, and gave me an order to Commissioner of Charities Biaka. He informed me, that he

victs friend, and she took me to the fressyterian Hospital. They promised to admit me.
But when Miss Gitbert had gone they retused,
and gave me an order to Commissioner of
Charities Blake. He informed me that he
could do nothing for me because I wasn't a
resident of the county. I was then advised to
go to the Tombs and be committed to some
charitable institution. The Judge told
me that he couldn't do it, and the
clerk of the court advised me to
go up to Bellevue Hospital and sit down on the
sidewalk until a policeman arrested me. A
young medical student came along and advised
me to go in and use his name. They dressed
my leg and let me sleep two mights on a board
floor, but wouldn't receive me in any ward. On
the second day I was ordered out.

"I went to Brooklyn. My foot gave out, and
I sat down on the sidewalk. A policeman arrested me. Police Surgeon Ford was called,
He examined my foot and told the police that
I deserved sympathy more than arrest, and
gave me 52 and a good supper. I was committed to Flatbush Hospital by Judge Tighe.
I remained there six weeks, but every week
the State agent endeavored to have me turned
out, although I needed the treatment. Last
Tuesday I was discharged, and since then I
have been walking about the city looking for
work. My foot has broken out again. On
Wednesday night I had no place to
go, so I waiked about the streets all
night. On Thursday night I slept in
Central Park unprotected from the
rain; on Friday I went to Miss Gilbert sgain,
and she gave me a dolar. My money gave out
on Sunday, and I walked the streets again
that night, and here I am. No haspital will
receive me and no charitable institution will
assist me. I went to the St. John's Guild.
They took my history there and the rold
in that they could do nothing for me. I will
steal before I will beg. I wish to avoid it. God
knows, but what can I do? I can't starve. I

me that they could do nothing for me. I will steal before I will beg. I wish to avoid it. God knows, but what can I do? I can't starve. I will go into crime as a last resort, because in prison I am sure of something to cat and a place to sleep. I want to carr money by honest work, so that I can go to hurope and tight for my property. If I can't have honest work. I will go to prison instead."

RAPACITY FOILED.

A Thrilling Tale of the Ice Manta of 1899,

From the Chicago Tribune. Clad in his bullet-proof coat of mail, the Clad in his bullet-proof coat of mail, the trusty guard of the sce wagon sat in the irronplated turret on the burricane deck of the 
vehi-le, with his Winehester rifle in his hand, 
a collection of hand grenades within easy 
reach, and his beit full of navy reveivers of 
the largest size. On a little shelf in front 
of him was a pair of subres ready for 
instant use in an emergency requiring handto-hand fighting, and a rowerful field glass 
for detecting an enemy at long range, wars. instant use in an emergency requiring handto-hand fighting, and a rowerful field glass
for detecting an enemy at long range swang
on a pivot in such a way as to command
a view of the landscape in every direction. The
driver of the wagon as heavily armed as the
nature of his duties would permit, sat in a
bomb-proof enclosure, and guided the horses
by means of lines, assing through portholes in
front, while the athlete who occupied the responsible and dangerous position at the rear
of the wagon and delivered the ice to customors, was equipped with battles of wirrloitor defensive use, and were under his outer garments a suit of chain armor that had belonged
once to a base ball umpire.
Under the watchful protection of the guard
on the roof the wagon had stopped at its regular places, the man in the rear had made sevcrail deliveries of ice to customers in perfect
safety, and as the driver turned down a wide
street in a thickly-settled portion of the town,
with few persons in sight except children at
lar, the virilance of the trip in charge of the

with few persons in sight except children at play, the vigilance of the trio in charge of the ice wagon relaxed and a sense of security stole

ice wagon relaxed and a sense of security stole over them.

Suddenly as they passed an alley a troop of horsemen dashed out of it with a wild yell, half a dozen has os liew through the air, and before they could recover from their confusion the guard on the roof and the man on the rear step of the wagon were dragged from their posts, thrown to the ground, and bound with rootes. This done, a part of the gang opened fire with revolvers on the bomb-proof casemnts where the driver sat and succeeded in occupying his attention while the others with crowdors in the rear. doors in the rear.

The plans of the daring robbers had been laid with care.

On the 'tra of the Morris and Essex Railrow', between Newark and Roseville, there stood for years a large frame building which excited considerable curiosity in the minds of strangers, and which many of the longdreds of commuters who passed it twice a day on their way to and from New York came to regard as an old friend. A sign reading. "Washoe Manufacturing Com-pany." was over the door. But no sound of hammers or whitr of wheels had gone out from it for many years. The windows had long been innucent of glass and the ting had failen into a state of artistic decay. Fome thing like a week ago a passing Italian naw a loose board hanging from one of the walls. He decided to appropriate it for firewood. While he was tearing it off another Italian came mong, and he took a board. Another and another arrived on the scene and in less that as hour a wild scramble for the boards had set in. Fully to men, women, and children were tearing away a one time. The police were notified, but by the time they arrived the siding had been all torn off and earted away. Not a vestige of the walls remains except the upright posts which support the dilapidated roof. When s left of the building looks like a very large turtle on

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

very small and very numerous legs. It is said that the wreck was accomplished in less than three hours. "I wish there would never be another Chinese Sunday chool plante," said a women of considerable promi-cause in one of the Episcopal churches yesterilar. "It s ridiculous that the women act as they do now eve the thinamen, and I distike to have anything happen to direct the attention of the newspapers to their deing a Many of the teachers seem to be perfectly de-lings. Many of the teachers seem to be perfectly deal. Last fall a married woman of fifty years called an old Chinaman out in the church vestitude to also him be-fore he returned to China. A little before that I saw her call him aside one Sunday and make him bite a prach she was eating. 'It will faste so much sweeter after you, Wah Sing, she said to him. Then there is a contiant row in the Sunday school about Li si Yong a young Chinaman With a round, innocent face its in the dude and favorite. I don't know how many women in the church are by the ears on a count of him so they won tapeak to each other. They all wish to teach him, and of course there is only constant with who can get the privilege. Most of the other teachers are jest our of this one, and hence the trouble. Not long ago a Clause pupil had a wife come over from China. Chinaman consented reluctantly, on the condition that no men should be allowed to see her. No the teacher drove down to his laundry, took the Chinese woman home with her, and gave her an elaborate after-noon reception. Naturally, all this attention makes the Chinamen rather exacting. They refuse to be taught in classes. Each must have his own teacher. If other Chinaman is placed under his teacher he turns his back on him, and both of them sit as still and subborn as mules until they are separated. The whole thing is ridiculous."

The sight of blasting machines is quite familiar in Hariem, but it ien't often that the sound of the drill or the thud of an explosion is heard in the lower part of the city. There is however, some work of this kind now being done on Broadway, just above I nion square, Excavations are being made for the foundations of what is to be a tall building, and last week the man struck solid rock. Many people stop to watch the drillers, and judging from the interest evinced the

Lady Dunio is a well-known figure among the army I New York men who regularly visit London in the spring. As Belle Bilton she was always as accessible a most of the other music ball women who lived at the bu hotels and lounked at the supper clubs which Americans frequent. She was also very liberally advertised by the great sale which her photographs had here three or four years ago. She wore contumes which were ma. veis of dressmaking ingenuity, and which revealed more of the wearer than the contumes of almost any of the other music hall divinities. Naturally photographs of Miss Bilton thus attired caught the exclusive tests of the cigarette manufacturers, and the face and figure of the daughter-in-law of the Earl of Ciancarty were enhibited to millions of people in this country. She is not all that the reporters of the divorce court paint tained, blue-eyed, and plump woman, whose age might be anywhere from thirty to thirty ats, and whose good nature was excessive. London women are shrewd and London bred lords are not; hence the general opinion here that Ludy Dunio will win her suit.

The most descinte places on a Sunday night up town at present, at least compared with what they are usually, are the lobbles of some of the large hotels. Repairs are being made in several of them and new frescoes being put upon the walls and cellings. The scaffolds rigged up for the men to work upon take up so much of the space that the houngers who make these places at other times a sort of public club room are compelled to go cisewhere.

The attention of the public has been called within the last few days, by the news of the building unions' strike, to what is generally known to only a few people in town, and that is that one of the largest pieces of work done by any public department in New York city is that of the repairing and building of schoolhouses in the summer time. Superintendent Debevoise of the De-partment of Education usually has during the vacation nouths several thousand men working under him. He will put up this year about a dozen new schoolnous and make atterations in others, so that when the schools reopen in the fall the seating accommodations will be greatly increased, and by the beginning of next year there will be almost as many scats for the children as were needed last year. It is likely that the ex-tra number of pupils who will present themselves for admission this fall will be more than even the additional accommodations will accommodate, and consequently there will still be a demand for more buildings

The Fourth avenue cars in the merning carry dewr town from Forty second street a curious mingling of passengers. Well dressed women going out on shepping expeditions are in the majority, but in almost every car there is a number of other women accom-panied by children poorly dressed and evidently of rather lowly circumstances. This latter kind go down as far as the Tombs. They are the wives, the mothers the sisters, the children of prisoners kept there awaiting trial. Frequently they have bundles with them. and on many trips the stop made at the Tombs to let these women off is one of the longest made anywhere between Twenty-third street and the City Hail. The other morning there were nine women who got off one car, all of them bound for the Tomba. It is interesting to sit in a corner of one of these cars and observe the giances exchanged between the finely dressed women who are out for an excursion among the shops, and the thers who are going to see some one of their family locked up for crime. The well dressed women cannot help overhearing some of the talk of the others, and frequently when they look with a glance of pity at the other women, the look is returned with a defiant stare.

A group of financiers in New York and in the water ing places bereabouts read the South American de spatches in the Sunday papers with a degree of interest that bordered on excitement. There are eight men alto-getter, and as the result of their efforts is failure it will probably serve no good purpose to give their names At least five of them are thoroughly well known mer in Wall street, and they have been at work over five months arranging the preliminaries for a great United States lunk in Buenos Ayras. Several of the members of the avadicate have taken the long trip to the Ar gentine Republic, and they succeeded in showing how seventy millions of American money was handled every year by English bankers. They believed that a United States bank could get nearly all of this custom Two articles have appeared in Tax Ses concerning the bank, and on Saturday the prospects of it were flourishing, but the news of the revolution has knocked the whole scheme into a cocked hat. It is not even worth talking about now, and probably by this time the ex-pensive letter heads of the company have been tossed

ing hie attention while the other's will crow-barks and seides hammers forced open the broad over in the rear.

It would have an in the set men than it takes to tell of it they had succeeded in their designate undertaking, and were on their way out of it the town with their booty, a chunk of ice weighing at least ten pounds, wrapped in a blanket.

The knowledge that the news of the robbery graphed ten pounds, wrapped in a blanket.

The knowledge that the news of the robbery graphed in their open the graphed for their capture, dead or alive, hen wings to the fleeing villains. They had held up many a train on the plains of Texas and in the rocky fashnesses of Missourit, but find never engaged belove in a schome of plunder on so giganitic a scale, and they rough haste of men fleeing for their lives.

In a little clearing in the beaut of a dense wood, miles and miles from the town they had invaled, these men halted at lar.

Turning their indeed animals loose, they enthered onceily knowl from the town they had invaled, these men halted at lar.

The classic of the company have been tossed to the company and of with a terrible once of the first way of the combination of the world animals loose, they enthered onceily knowl from the town they had divide it.

No cleating. thundered Broken-Nosed Pete, as a gaunt villain with a classer of the will be a ferrible only, a lives fashed in the air, derived with a terrible only, a lives fashed in the air, derived with a terrible only, a lives fashed in the air, derived with a far lives only a class of the company, and of Agnes inminates and wild Mike rolled over and ever on the ground, bitting and gonging one another in the sum and the serves of the winds and wild wild a force combat, while Commande Divide a darkson complete their platons at each other and wild a first of the lives of the lives and wild a first of the lives of the lives of the lives and wild a first of the lives of the liv he done by the rescuera